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SUMMARY

Agenda Item:H.1. Greece

OVERALL ECONOMIC PROGRAMMING AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN GREECE

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SUMMARY

1. This paper refers to problems which a country has to solve when economic planning must be introduced very rapidly, while the economy retains a large private sector, its foreign transactions are quite liberal and neither external finance nor the labour supply are in any way predetermined. In the case in point a fairly simple macroscopic framework was adopted based on income-saving propensities with the other variables determined by a maximization of the social productivity of investments.

2. A first approach to consistency was obtained by making expenditure on producer services determined by the requirements of sectors of final demand, while allocations to social overhead were determined by the capacity of the economy to supply the consumer demand generated by such expenditure.

3. The plan was put on a revolving basis to secure gradual refinement.

4. Within this framework the function of regional planning is to decentralize and coordinate projects at the regional level rather than secure equalization of regional incomes.

5. Regions are determined by physical, ekistic and administrative criteria.

6. The principal tool of attaining the objectives of private sectors is intensive planning with financial and other incentives playing an auxiliary role.

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